

says "so far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other States act with equal forbearance, those Governments (Texas and Mexico) will be fully at liberty to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery and to all other points." In reply to this, Mr. Calhoun says, "the President infers that Great Britain is endeavoring, through her diplomacy, to make the abolition of slavery in Texas one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence." We do not know the exact diplomatic mode by which nations give the lie to each other—but certainly such language between individuals, would look very much like it. All Mr. Calhoun's reasonings are built upon this "inference" of the President, which afterwards takes the form of a "confirmed impression" and ends in becoming "a settled conviction." Mr. Calhoun says, "the United States Government remained passive (with respect to annexation) so long as the policy on the part of Great Britain had no immediate bearing on their peace and safety;" and yet two disavowals of this ascribed policy, had been made by the British Government, and had been in the hands of the American Secretary of State, at least four months before the date of the treaty. And stranger still, the third disavowal of the British Government, received on the 26th February, is referred to as containing additional reasons in justification of the treaty, and as "proving the necessity for the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, as a measure of self-defence, and as the only means of saving our Union!" "although," says Mr. Benton, "it seems to be understood and admitted all round, that the treaty of annexation was agreed upon, and virtually concluded, before Mr. Upshur's melancholy death, on the 28th February. Nothing then in Lord Aberdeen's declaration could have had any effect upon its formation or conclusion," notwithstanding Mr. Calhoun's selection of phrases therefrom in justification of its signature. "This attempt," says Mr. Benton, "to find in Lord Aberdeen's letter a subsequent pretext for what had previously been done, is evidently an afterthought, put to paper, for the first time, just six days after the treaty had been signed!"

Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Pakenham is dated 18th April. Mr. Pakenham replies to it on the 19th, making the "fourth" disavowal in the most clear and unequivocal terms, of this new discovery of the old designs imputed to Great Britain; declining any further discussion "at present" on the subject of Texas, and also any controversy upon Mr. Calhoun's negro statistics, of which more hereafter. Mr. Pakenham "disclaims any responsibility on the part of Great Britain, for any consequences which may grow out of this transaction," reiterates Lord Aberdeen's statements, and says, that "whatever those consequences may be, the British Government will look forward without anxiety to the judgment which will thereon be passed by the civilized world, in as far as shall apply to any provocation furnished by England for the adoption of such a measure." Mr. Calhoun replies again to Mr. Pakenham on the 27th April, 1844, says that Mr. Pakenham has misunderstood his object in introducing his negro statistics, goes largely into the subject of slavery, and appears to be desirous of raising, what the lawyers call, a false issue; he reiterates the "inferences of the President;" says that since Great Britain "declined to unite with France and the United States in a joint effort to obtain a recognition of the independence of Texas from Mexico, and that therefore it is not a forced or unfair inference to conclude, that she used, in conducting it, all the legitimate means of diplomacy, backed by her great influence, to effect an object in the accomplishment of which she took so deep an interest, and to which she obviously attached so much importance." Now let the reader refer to Mr. Van Zandt's letter to Mr. Webster, under date of June 24, 1843, and quoted in No. 2 of these communications; and he will find, that Mexico rejected the separate mediation of Great Britain, that a triple mediation of the United States, France, and Great Britain, was then sought; that Great Britain leaned to an opinion that it would be better, on all accounts, that each party should act separately, but similarly in point of tone and argument, in urging the Mexican Government; and that the French Government approved of this suggestion. Now what can Mr. Calhoun fairly deduce from this? Certainly not any sinister designs on the part of Great Britain. The parties were to "act separately, but similarly in tone and argument;" if there was anything wrong in this, then the action of all parties would be wrong, for they were to act similarly, and France, at least, was equally to be suspected as Great Britain!! Mr. Calhoun concludes with not very indirectly impeaching the veracity of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Pakenham. Mr. Pakenham ends the correspondence by merely communicating the fact, that he has transmitted Mr. Calhoun's notes of the 17th and 27th of April, "for the information of his Government."

Let us now look at two documents which have been passed over, through a desire to conclude our notice of the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Pakenham. The first is Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson's letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated April 15, 1844. These gentlemen state their confidence that should the annexation be consummated, it will receive the hearty and full concurrence of the people of Texas. They there communicate some statistical information, which had, apparently, been inquired about, by Mr. Calhoun; they state the quantity of unappropriated land in Texas, to be 136,111,327 acres; and the debt and liabilities of the republic on the 12th of January, 1841, as reported by a committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Texas, to be seven millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury of Texas, they say, had reported to the same Congress, that the public debt was less than five millions of dollars! Rather an important discrepancy. "Since the date above referred to, no further general estimate has been made at the Treasury Department." It seems to be necessary that "some general estimate" of the debt of Texas at the present time should be taken, since none has been taken during the last three years and a half nearly, and the United States, by the treaty of annexation, is to become answerable for such debt, to the extent of ten millions of dollars. Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson say "it is known that the revenues of the Government have nearly equalled its expenditures; so that the debt has not been materially increased, except from the interest which has since accrued"—how this interest alone, since three millions of the debt bear 10 per cent. interest, will have swelled the seven millions to eight millions and nearly a quarter, admitting the interest became due every six months, which is the uniform rule in other countries. How much more the "nearly" and the "materially" may have increased the amount, we have no means of determining. It will be

sufficient, we suppose, to know this, when we are called upon to pay it!!

We have next Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Benj'n E. Green, the United States Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, dated April 19, 1844, (the treaty was signed on the 12th.) This letter is briefly but strongly characterized by Mr. Benton, as being "one of the most unfortunate that the annals of diplomacy ever exhibited. It admits this wrong; and not for anything she has done to the United States, but because of some supposed operation of Great Britain upon Texas." Mr. Calhoun argues throughout as if the British Government had never denied this "supposed operation;" says that the step has been taken in self defence, and to counteract the "policy adopted," and the "efforts made" by Great Britain to abolish slavery in Texas, though that Government has, in the most solemn manner, four times denied that "policy," and those "efforts." Mr. Calhoun admits that this treaty has been made in full view of "all possible consequences." One of these consequences, according to General Almonte's declaration, will be war with Mexico. All questions arising between the United States and Mexico from the annexation of Texas, "including boundaries," are to be "settled on the most liberal and satisfactory terms." What is this but saying to Mexico, "we have done you wrong by one treaty," we will make you amends in another. This is not the way in which one independent nation treats another. Russia may serve Poland thus; Great Britain may make use of language of like import to Ireland, but surely it is not the language in which the United States should address her sister Republic. Can Mr. Calhoun be in earnest, when he says "the Government of the United States would have been happy, if circumstances had permitted, to act in concurrence with that of Mexico, in taking the step it has?" And that "the safety of the Union was involved, or might depend on, the contingency of obtaining the previous consent of Mexico?" The facilities of intercourse between the two countries are so great, that surely an opportunity might have been found of consulting with Mexico, during the time the treaty was concocting.

Mr. Tyler's message to the Senate, dated May 15, says:

"The Executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent Power of the world, as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other Power."

Then why write to Mr. Green about the "previous consent of Mexico." The tenor of the President's message, and the tone of the despatch to Mr. Green, are in direct conflict, and neither of them borne out by just conclusions to be drawn from well established facts.

I will now close this branch of my examination, in which I have aimed to establish two points: First, that the treaty of annexation has done great injustice, and is a breach of national faith towards Mexico; and secondly, that, admitting necessity is ever a good plea for doing wrong, no such necessity has been established in this instance. MARSHALL.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1844.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION.
On Monday we shall resume the publication of the Standard as an evening paper, until the next session of Congress. We shall thus be enabled to furnish the earliest intelligence by the great Northern and Eastern mails to our city readers some hours in advance of the Baltimore papers. It will be delivered to all our city readers by 4 o'clock, P. M.

Advertisers and others are requested to send in their favors by 12 o'clock, M.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.
The speech of the Hon. Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie to reduce the present Tariff, and in answer to Messrs. Benton, Woodbury, and McDuffie, is now in press at this office; 32 pages octavo—price \$2 25 per hundred.

We have also in press, and now ready for delivery, the valuable speech of the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, on the Tariff; 32 pages octavo—price \$2 25 per hundred.

These speeches contain full and convincing arguments (supported by statistical data) in support of the Whig Tariff policy, showing its beneficial effects upon the whole country. In consideration of their great value and importance in the coming election, we propose to keep them in type for the campaign, and will be able to supply the orders of clubs and others with despatch.

We have also in type the seventh edition of the "Life of Clay," by Oliver Oldshool, 16 pages octavo—price \$1 25 per hundred; orders for which will be supplied throughout the summer.

Editors of Whig newspapers will confer a favor by noticing the above.

The attention of the reader is invited to No. 5 of the able articles of "Marshall," reviewing the Texas Question, in our paper of to-day.

AMOS KENDALL.

We have for some time half suspected that Amos Kendall was suffering from a visitation of Providence that would entitle him to admission into a lunatic asylum. Every week furnishes evidence to confirm our conjectures. We can in no other way account for his recent career as the conductor of a newspaper. It would be charity to think him insane. He some years since was distinguished for the vigor of his pen, which he never failed to wield with great effect in the party contests of the day. Not that he was ever more honest, more scrupulous, or more truthful than now—not he; but what we have to say for him is, that formerly he lied with discretion, and vilified in reason. He then possessed the art of making his calumny and lies tell in their effects upon public sentiment. His style was piquant and agreeable, and his services to his party invaluable. But so demented has the creature become, that he has barely common sense and English enough left to string his lies together. The respectable and judicious portion of the party to which he belongs have been compelled by self-respect and a regard for the public sentiment to repudiate and disavow the mad ravings of the maniac, while the Whigs quote and circulate his tracts and writings for the purpose of bringing his party into disrepute.

We have formed the above charitable hypothesis upon which to account for the conduct of Kendall because we are unwilling to believe that any sane man, with one foot in the grave, in view of eternity, could employ his days and nights in hatching malignant falsehoods for the purpose of injuring a man who had been his benefactor. We, of course, have no means of ascertaining the cause of his derangement. It proceeds, probably, from disappointed ambition, or, it may be, is merely the imbecility which has resulted from a misuse of the moral and mental faculties. In either case, we cannot refrain from the exercise of a feeling of pity for him, mingled with disgust and abhorrence. We have sometimes fancied that a peculiar species of the tapeworm had made him the victim of its gnawings. Like the old man of the sea about the neck of Sinbad the Sailor, the monster of which Kendall is the victim, we have imagined, has fastened upon his vitals, and can only be appeased by incessant offerings of calumny, lies, and all uncharitableness.

Let any one read the following article from Kendall's Expositor, and we think that what we have said above of the author will be deemed mild and charitable. On the supposition of his sanity, no language could depict his character. To call him a scoundrel would be to extenuate, if not to praise him—it would be placing him in a long category, where all that is pre-eminent in wickedness, all that is demonic in human nature, would be confounded with the vulgar herd of common knaves:

From the Expositor of Tuesday.
A DESIGN,
To illustrate the character of the Whig party.
At the top of the sheet put the name—
"WHIG PARTY."

Under this place the figure of a double man, with a face each way; one side representing Henry Clay, with a pistol in one hand and a pack of cards in the other, and the other side representing Theodore Frelinghuysen, with a Bible in his hand. Below put the words:

We fight with both carnal and spiritual weapons.

Under this divide the sheet into two columns. On the left put a cut representing Henry Clay shooting a fellow man in a duel; on the right Frelinghuysen praying for sinners.

Below this Clay at the card table playing a game of brag; and Frelinghuysen at the communion table partaking of the sacrament.

Then Clay in a brothel kissing the lewd women; and Frelinghuysen amid his pious sisters in a prayer meeting.

Clay looking on while his overseer whips a negro man; and Frelinghuysen walking arm in arm with a black dandy.

The whole to be interspersed with appropriate sayings from the mouths of the two candidates, and concluded by a grand procession of WHIG clergymen who support the ticket, escorting their JUGGERNAUT, Henry Clay, in the shape of Old Nick, to the temple of Civil Power; while Frelinghuysen, with angels' wings on, sits beside him on the same car, with this motto:

*OUR HEAVEN IS POWER, THOUGH
THE DEVIL BE ITS GOD.*

THE "HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."
From the Globe of Thursday evening.

A CARD.—My attention has been called to Mr. Aaron V. Brown's statement on the floor of the House of Representatives, in which he disclaims the vicarious character attributed to him in the affair of Gen. Jackson's letter, and the conversation with myself, and in which he says "the conversation chanced to fall on annexation." This is a great mistake. There was no chance about it. Mr. Brown accused me coming down the steps of the Capitol, and I returned his salutation with entire civility; when he immediately began with glad to see me—wanted to see me—and commenced a talk upon Texas, as a thing of premeditation, and the evident cause of his wishing to see me. I, seeing the Texas movement then, as I see it now—a scheme, on the part of some of its movers, to dissolve the Union—on the part of some others, as an intrigue for the Presidency—and on the part of others, (I only speak of prime movers, not the millions who follow,) as a land speculation and a job in scrip,—answered abruptly and warmly—he may tell what. But I never attributed to Mr. Brown any other agency in the movement than the vicarious interposition above referred to; and as to his and my Van Burenism being the same thing, I must beg to be excused. I knew that his would evaporate when and where it did, and said so to some friends; and I knew that mine would stand any test. The General Jackson letter always appeared to me to have been vicariously obtained; and nothing that Mr. Brown has now said impairs, in the slightest degree, that first belief.

THOMAS H. BENTON.
SENATE CHAMBER, June 13.

THE WHIG MEETING IN FAIRFAX CO., VIRGINIA, NEAR MOUNT VERNON.

Never, we are informed, was there a more enthusiastic gathering of the People than assembled near Pohick Church, on Thursday last, and in numbers it was as large as any ever held in Fairfax county. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, STEPHENS, of Georgia, THOMASSON, of Kentucky, and GOGGIN and SUMMERS, of Virginia. A handsome and plentiful collation was prepared in the woods, enough to feed an army. The day was extremely unpropitious for an out-door meeting, it having commenced raining even before the people began to arrive; but the ardor and enthusiasm of the true Whig urged them on.

The speaking was continued throughout the day, in the neighboring houses as well as in the woods; and though feeble in health, but warm in hearts, Messrs. Stephens and Smith addressed the gathering amid the rain.

The right spirit is awake throughout the land; and the evidence exhibited at this meeting is but a forerunner of what the people of Virginia mean to do in the coming contest. "Keep the ball in motion." Proclaim the principles of the party from every hill top and valley of the Old Dominion, and so sure as the day of election arrives, the banner of her own son will be found waving in triumph over the State. "Virginia will not disown him."

We regret exceedingly that we were unable to accept the invitation to be present; but as this is but the beginning of the work in Fairfax, we have a hope that we shall yet be with them on a similar occasion.

FIRST WHIG CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION IN MISSOURI—GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE!!!

Never has such a congregation of the people been seen in St. Louis, as on Monday last. The Whigs, it is known, appointed that day to meet and ratify the nominations made at the Whig National Convention for President and Vice President, and gloriously did they respond to it. Thousands of gallant men, leaving their homes, their business, and their daily avocations—prompted by no other motive than love of country and a desire to participate in the election of HARRY or THE WEST to the highest office in the nation—upon their own motion, assembled from twenty odd counties, to testify their zeal and their enthusiasm in the great cause which they have embraced. Worthily did they bear themselves, and fortunate has it been that such an example has been set to the sluggards of our own city.

The great length of the official account of the proceedings, and our desire to give as full a description of the banners and insignia of the pageant as possible, restrict any further remarks of a general character. As we have already announced, the delegations commenced to arrive on Saturday—that from Lexington being the first. On Sunday, large numbers announced themselves, and quietly awaited the next day's proceedings. On Monday morning, the Lewis F. Linn came booming in, literally covered and obscured by the men of Howard, Cooper, Saline, and Boone. Anon, came the Alton Clay Club in another boat, with two of the energetic and able Whig electors of that State—Messrs. Gillespie and Woodson—of the number. From the south, came the Jefferson county delegation; and the ever ready Whigs of the Carondelet Clay Club, led on, in the person of their President, and in that of their standard-bearer, by men of forty years residence in Missouri, were soon "on hand." The morning of the day was not propitious; it had rained during the night, and up to the hour of ten, when the procession was to be formed, there was little hope of a better state of things. But this did not prevent the Whigs from turning out, and before the procession had moved, it ceased to rain, and they were thus favored for the residue of the day. The unpleasant state of the streets, however, deterred thousands, who afterwards presented themselves at the Park, from joining in the pageant; yet as it was, it surpassed any display which has ever been attempted in St. Louis.

The different Wards of the city turned out with much spirit upon the occasion, and displayed in their banners and devices much taste and liberality; but to our friends from the country, a higher meed of praise is due for the devotion they have displayed in leaving their homes to journey so great a distance in order to swell the great throng and add force to the demonstration. Howard, Boone, Franklin, Cole, St. Charles, Hannibal, Lafayette, Lewis, Cooper, Marion, Clark and Andrew, poured out their tides of men, and justly deserve from their Whig friends the highest encomium for the zeal and unflinching ardor they have displayed for the great cause in which we are struggling. The teeming thousands who on the 3d, made our streets re-echo with their cheerful shouts, are determined not only to aid in the election of Henry Clay, but to redeem their State from the thrall of Locofocoism, and while they return renewed for the strife, they have by their enthusiasm struck terror to the hearts of their foes in their city.

Many of our Whig friends started on their return home the same night. Other delegations remained in the city during yesterday, and our streets still wear the appearance of a gala-day. At three o'clock, with but little previous notice, a large Mass Meeting of Whigs met at the court house, and excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Williams, Geyer, (the Whig elector for this district,) and Bates. Take it all in all, such a gathering has never been seen in St. Louis: that of 1840 was limited in number when compared with it, and did not equal it in enthusiasm. Made up of delegates from one half of the State—having reference to population—they will carry back with them renewed zeal and added pledges, and we anticipate the happiest results from their future exertions. Let the Locofocos rail as they may at these conventions: that is all which is left to them. They carry death to their hopes of longer keeping the State in a condition of abject servility to a party which has no principle which looks to the prosperity of the people. Other conventions are to follow this one, and let this free communication of thoughts, feelings, and enthusiasm, be kept up by the Whigs from this time until November next, and Missouri will be ranged in the long line of GLORIOUS WHIG STATES!!!—
Republican, June 5.

MR. PEYTON'S CARD—MR. R. D. DAVIS—SLAMM.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, stated in the House of Representatives, during the discussion upon the merits of Mr. Polk, which sprung up in that body last week, that he had heard Mr. Polk's pretensions ridiculed by a Locofoco member of the New York delegation, who declared that the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency would not get an electoral vote except from South Carolina, and that his chance even there would depend upon the caprice of Mr. Calhoun. To this statement nineteen of the delegation from New York replied in a card published in the Globe, in which they attempted to censure the conduct of Mr. Peyton. They endeavored to leave the impression that they constituted the whole Locofoco delegation; and, denying the charge as applicable to themselves, the impression was sought to be left that Mr. Peyton had uttered an untruth. Several persons, to our knowledge, were thus deceived by the artful wording of the card, and had supposed that an issue of veracity was fully made up between Mr. Peyton and the New York delegation. But it turns out that there are four other members from New York who have hitherto been ranked with the Locofocos; one of whom, Mr. Davis, was the gentleman alluded to by Mr. Peyton. The latter, in a card published in the Intelligencer, (the editors of the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, having refused its admission into their columns,) comments with just severity upon the conduct of Messrs. Anderson & Co., who had assailed him in their card. Mr. Davis, it seems, has denounced and ridiculed the nomination of Polk upon all occasions, and this fact was known to Anderson & Co. The conversation which Mr. Peyton had reported him to have held with Mr. Black took place in Gibbs's barber's shop at Gadsby's—one of the most public places in Washington—a number of persons were present, shaving and being shaved, and the conversation in a loud tone of voice, was not intended to be private in any sense of the word. Mr. Black, who was in the House when Mr. Peyton repeated the conversation, bowed his assent to the correctness of the statement. The conduct of Messrs. Anderson & Co. will therefore be regarded as mean and insidious.

We have thought that, perhaps, one object of their card was to read Mr. Davis out of the party; and, it may be, that they intended to exclude the other three members from the nomination of "the Democratic delegation from the State of New York." The following denunciation of Mr. Davis by the notorious Slamm, in writing from Washington for his paper, (the Plebeian,) would denote a concerted purpose of attacking that gentleman. The Tribune contradicts the charge of Federalism made against Mr. Davis. His offence is, that he will not submit to the dictation of such creatures as Slamm. In a letter from Washington, after referring to the letter of the nineteen members from the State of New York, he adds:

"That card was not signed by R. D. Davis, of Poughkeepsie, and one or two others, and it may not be amiss to say that in almost every instance during the present session, I may say every one involving an important measure of the Democratic party, Mr. Davis has voted with the Whigs." His whole course seems to have been directed to the embarrassment of the party, and its consequent defeat. As a professed friend of Mr. Van Buren, his conduct was such as to lead many of Mr. Van Buren's real friends to believe him, early in the session, to be his secret enemy. Upon the Abolition question he was an initiator of J. H. Quincy Adams; upon the Tariff question, his votes told the hollowness of his Free Trade pretensions of 1840; upon that great American question, the annexation of Texas, he stands by the side of Giddings and Pakenham; and upon the glorious nomination of Polk and Dallas, solitary and alone, among those who represent the Empire State, he prowls among our opponents with words of encouragement which themselves do not believe, and which every mail stamps with the brand of falsehood. The entire Democratic party in Congress have lost all confidence in him, and regard him not so much as a renegade, but as one who has returned to his first love. The reader will bear in mind that Mr. Davis, until a few years past, was a dyed-in-the-wool Federalist, and that he was originally one of the most violent opponents of General Jackson's administration." It is an unpleasant duty to say what I have in relation to Mr. Davis, but it is an imperative one, and one which I will never hesitate to perform, when I deem it necessary to the success of the Democracy. We like an open enemy, but we despise one who deals his blows in the dark."

INFORMATION WANTED.
Of the whereabouts of the Hon. William Lucas, who left Harper's Ferry, Va., in the railroad cars, for Washington City, early in December last, for the purpose of representing the Frederick District in Congress, since which time he has not been heard of by his distressed constituents.—Any information respecting him, if still alive, will be thankfully received by the Democratic Young Hickory Club of Harper's Ferry. Should this meet his eye, he is earnestly requested to write immediately to his distressed friends, and save them the trouble and expense of issuing a search warrant.

A CONSTITUENT.

N. B. Papers friendly to the cause of humanity, are respectfully invited to give the above an insertion in their papers.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 13, 1844.

We think we have seen the person above alluded to in the advertisement of "A Constituent," but have not heard much of or from him. When we last saw him, he was stationed behind Mr. Cary, of Maine, prompting him, in his way, to the violent attack he was then making on the District Banks. He is a very "small potato," and we hope the good people of his District will get rid of him, if they should ever be so unfortunate as to find him.